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dence; in particular, the recognition for the first time of the mention of the Dodekaschoinos in the Sehêl inscription of the seven-years' famine, the document attributed to King Zoser of the third dynasty, and not impossibly embodying genuine tradition from that remote age. We are indebted to the author, therefore, for a solid contribution to the geography of ancient Egypt.—JAMES H. BREASTED.

Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen, mit den nach Handschriften berichtigten Texten und einem Wörterbuch. Von Hermann L. Strack. Dritte Auflage. (Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1901; pp. 100; M. 2.) Of the 100 pages contained in this booklet, 24 pages are devoted to the grammar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to an enumeration of the verbal forms found in the biblical Aramaic, 41 to text, and 19 to dictionary. The author has consulted brevity and thoroughness, and his work bears the marks of wide research. A particular word may be given to the text, which contains passages in the following order: (1) Ezra 4:1-5; 4:24-6:18 (4:1-5 in Hebrew); (2) Ezra 4:6-23; 7:11-28 (4:6, 7; 7:11, 27, 28, in Hebrew); (3) Dan. 2:1-7:28 (2:1-4a in Hebrew); (4) (a) Dan. 3:12-15, 20-24, copied from a fragment MS. now in Cambridge, England (Codex G), provided with the *supralinear* (or Babylonian) vowel-signs; (b) Dan. 4:21-7:7, selected from a MS. now in Berlin (Codex J), likewise provided with the *supralinear* pointing; Gen. 31:47 (the two Aramaic words only); Jer. 10:11. The work will prove serviceable to beginners in Aramaic, and in the texts and textual notes furnishes a convenient exhibit of the general character of manuscript variations.—C. R. BROWN.

Ist der zweite Dekalog älter als das Bundesbuch? Von Sven Herner (Lund: Hjalmar Möllers Univ.-Buchhandlung, 1901; pp. 34; M. 0.80), is an attempt to show that the book of the Covenant is older than the second decalogue (Exod. 34:11-25). The author discusses the latest treatments, and with other arguments concludes, not only that the description of the offering of the first-born of animals, but that the vegetable offerings, point to the priority of the book of the Covenant. He combats, and it seems successfully, the position of Steuernagel that gives to the second decalogue the priority in time.—*Das Buch Jesaia*, übersetzt und erklärt von Bernh. Duhm; zweite verbesserte Auflage (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht [Nowack's Handkommentar zum Alten Testament], 1902; pp. 446; M. 8), is practically a reprint of the first edition that appeared in 1892. By the use of

smaller type in the translation this volume contains twelve pages less than the first. Examination of several standard passages and a large number of pages shows that the author still maintains his former positions on almost the entire book of Isaiah. The few variations therefrom, and the new additions, are quite insignificant as compared with the whole. We are glad to see the reissue of such a standard commentary, even though we cannot always agree with the author in his handling of the Hebrew text. The non-encyclopædic character of his material appeals particularly to students who desire an up-to-date opinion put in an energetic, fresh form.—IRA M. PRICE.

Das Buch Hiob neu übersetzt und kurz erklärt. Von Friedrich Delitzsch. Ausgabe mit sprachlichem Kommentar. (Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1902; pp. 179; M. 6.) This is an excellent translation of Job into German, with a brief philological commentary. The sights and surroundings of an oriental city inspired the famous German Assyriologist, during a brief stay at Constantinople, to a renewed study of this truly oriental poem; and, with no helps beyond the Old Testament text and his Hebrew dictionary, he has produced one of the best translations, preserving the spirit and force of the original to a surprising degree. The text is arranged in three parts: (1) the tale of Job, the pious (chaps. 1; 2; 42: 2-17), pp. 7-12; (2) the poem of Job, or: pessimism's song of songs (chaps. 3-31: 37, omitting chap. 28); and the speeches of Yahweh (chaps. 38; 39 [omitting vss. 13-18]; 40: 1-14; 42: 1-6), pp. 13-92; (3) appendices, containing (a) the speeches of Elihu (chaps. 32-37); (b) the origin of wisdom (chap. 28); and (c) the descriptions of ostrich, hippopotamus, and crocodile (39: 13-18; 40: 15-41: 26). The translator finds that the text of the book of Job is very trustworthy and well preserved, calling for very few emendations and changes. The philological commentary (pp. 123-79) falls into a general and a special part. In the former is discussed the vocabulary and phraseology of Job, strongly Aramaic in nature. In the special part we find brief philological notes to the text in the order as rearranged by Delitzsch. Many illustrations are drawn from the rich storehouse of the Assyrian learning of the great lexicographer, and similar in character to the fine observations and additions in every new issue of the *Sacred Books of the Old Testament*, by the hand of the general editor of this well-known series.¹—W. MUSS-ARNOLT.

¹ Attention is here called to PROFESSOR JULIUS A. BEWER's review of Delitzsch's book, published in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, July, 1902, pp. 255-8.